

Supporting Information

Propidium Monoazide Pretreatment on a 3D-printed Microfluidic Device for Efficient PCR Determination of ‘Live versus Dead’ Microbial Cells

Yanzhe Zhu¹, Xiao Huang¹, Xing Xie^{1,2}, Janina Bahnemann^{1,3}, Xingyu Lin¹, Xunyi Wu¹, Siwen Wang¹, and Michael R. Hoffmann^{1*}

1. Linde+Robinson Laboratories, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 9112, E-mail: mrh@caltech.edu; Tel: +1-626-395-4391
2. School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332, E-mail: xing.xie@ce.gatech.edu; Tel: +1-404-894-9723
3. Institute of Technical Chemistry, Leibniz University, Hannover, Germany

PCR conditions, primers and probe

The PCR thermocycling involves 3 minutes of initialization at 95 °C, and 42 cycles of denaturation 95 °C for 15 seconds followed by annealing/extension at 55 °C for 30 seconds. The primers and probe are targeting at the universal 16s rRNA gene. The sequences are listed below.¹

	Sequence
Forward primer	5'CGGTGAATACGTTTCYCGG3' where Y is either C or T
Reverse primer	5'GGWTACCTTGTTACGACTT3', where W is either A or T
TaqMan probe	FAM-5'CTTGTACACACCGCCCGTC3'

Supplementary Table

Table S1 Water quality parameters of the pond water tested

pH	7.75	
Electrical Conductivity	925.9	μS/cm
UV254	0.003	
COD	74.7	mg/L

Reference

- 1 M. T. Suzuki, L. T. Taylor and E. F. DeLong, *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.*, 2000, **66**, 4605–4614.